

DEFINITE POLICY  
MUST BE ADOPTED

Country Needs Comprehensive Scheme to Conserve Water Power.

PUBLIC DOMAIN  
GOING TO WASTE

Secretary Fisher Would Have People Generally Receive Benefits, and Not Special Interests.—He Favors Federal as Against State Control. His Annual Report.

Secretary Fisher's  
Recommendations

Adoption of comprehensive water power policy for all streams in United States.  
Comprehensive classification of public lands, and administration in accordance therewith.  
Enlarged application of leasing principle to the public domain generally.  
Amendment to mining law giving prospectors exclusive right for a term of years of possession and prospecting within limited area.  
Legislation for development of transportation facilities and coal lands of Alaska.  
Comprehensive leasing law for coal, oil and other mineral lands.  
Withdrawal from entry of public lands in West to protect headwaters of streams.  
Legislation for retirement and pensioning of civil employees of the government.

Washington, December 15.—A definite and comprehensive water-power policy for streams upon the public domain and navigable streams not in the public domain is urged by the Secretary of the Interior, Walter L. Fisher, in his annual report submitted to-day to President Taft.

Other legislation which Secretary Fisher recommends as important to the welfare of the country, embodies an enlarged application of the leasing principle as applied to the public domain in general; a comprehensive leasing law for coal, oil and other mineral lands; and laws providing for the classification of public lands according to their respective characteristics and appropriate uses and administration in accordance therewith. Secretary Fisher also declares in favor of legislation for the development of the transportation facilities and the coal lands of Alaska, and for the withdrawal from entry of public lands in the West needed to conserve the water supply at the sources of streams. He recommends the retirement and pensioning of the civil employees of the government. Most of his recommendations are in renewal and emphasis of those made in his previous annual reports.

As to a water-power policy, he says that it must be made certain that those who receive special privileges connected with water-power development shall in fact proceed by appropriate degrees and within appropriate times to develop the available water power to its highest capacity, having due regard to the possibilities of making the product.

Public Must Get Its Share.  
"We must make certain," he continues, "that the electric energy thus created shall be made available to the community in appropriate ways at appropriate prices. If it is not to be used for the benefit of the community, but is to be devoted directly to the private purposes and personal advantage of the permittee, some method must be found by which the public will receive its share of the profits which the permittee may make over and above that which is a necessary and reasonable inducement for his investment."

The present law, he asserts, "neither promotes development nor protects the public interest in an effective manner," and he attributes this principally to the fact that a permit is "revocable at any time and without specific reason." He calls it a "serious and unjustifiable obstacle" to the development and utilization of one of the nation's greatest natural resources. He declares that conditions and limitations should be defined by statute on which permits should be issued, and only for breach of which they should be forfeited.

As to Federal as against State control of water-power, he says: "The suggestion is made frequently by those who are in one way or another representing either present or future investment in water-power development that such power sites and their control should be turned over to the respective States in which they are located. It is interesting to note, however, that the ordinary citizen of these States are not at all concerned over Federal usurpation or unjust treatment."

"They suspect that the real purpose of those who urge the turning over of the Federal domain to the States is that the stronger arm of the longer Federal government and may take advantage of the more limited resources and governmental facilities of the individual States."

"While some States undoubtedly have wisely conserved certain of the lands and natural resources turned over to them by the nation the story has too often been the acquisition of these lands and resources by special interests or individuals without adequate recognition of the public interest. There is no policy which it would be wise for any State to adopt with respect to these matters in which it cannot be supplemented and assisted rather than retarded by the retention of

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ALLES CALL IT  
AUSTRIAN BLUFF

They Have No Fear That Vienna Really Means War.

SEE HAPPY ENDING  
OF DIFFICULTIES

Peace Conference Begins To-Day, and Delegates of Balkan States Apparently Are Confident They Will Be Able to Retain Fruits of Victory Over Sultan.

London, December 15.—Dr. Daneff, head of the Bulgarian plenipotentiaries, returned to London from Paris late to-night, and the peace conference is expected to open to-morrow at noon. Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, will make a brief speech of welcome, and after expressing the hope of a fruitful end of their labors, he will retire and leave the conferees to deliberate in private.

The sessions will be held in the historic St. James Palace, where the "picture gallery" has been selected as the conference room. It is a secluded apartment and entirely shut off from the noise of the London streets.

Spent Quiet Sunday.  
The delegates spent a quiet day Sunday. Nothing has transpired yet to show whether any serious difficulty is likely to arise over the attendance of the Greek delegates, concerning the Austro-Serbian controversy, the Balkan delegates think it the result of Austrian bluff. They say:

"Vienna having seen her traditional program of gradually extending through the Balkan states to Saloniki completely wrecked, has tried to counterbalance her defeat by the attendance of the Greek delegates, concerning the Austro-Serbian controversy, the Balkan delegates think it the result of Austrian bluff. They say:

"What does Montenegro represent?" asked one of the delegates laughingly, "with its ports at Antivari and Dubrigno, to which Serbia will still be added, it being no mystery to anybody that the small kingdom can be considered almost as a Russian province and the Montenegrin army as a contingent of the Muscovite forces."

According to the Balkan delegates, Austria's intervention and the practical mobilization of her army are due less to the probability of declaring war against Serbia than to the grave international situation in the monarchy, the unrest in Hungary and the agitation among Serbians, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina, where even those holding positions under the Austro-Serbian government have openly protested against the attitude of the empire. An additional cause for concern is the threatening attitude of the Slavs generally throughout Austrian territory, which caused the dissolution of the municipalities of Sebenico, Spalato and Zara, on the charge of being anti-Austrian.

The Balkan delegates continued, "has too many troubles at home to think seriously of war, for which she is financially not prepared, a fact proved by the loan recently concluded in the United States at a rate of interest higher than any great power has paid in late years."

"Besides, Germany, notwithstanding her alliance, has exercised an influence tending to moderate Austrian ardor."

Not Russia of Few Years Ago.  
"Admitting, however, a coup d'etat on the part of Austria, we certainly know that neither Serbia nor any other of the Balkan states would be left alone, as Russia would come to their assistance, being to-day no more the ally of the war with Japan, and, indeed, anxious to show what she can do in Europe."

"At the time of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Russian Emperor himself was on the point of sending an ultimatum to Austria, which would have led to war, but he was prevented from doing so through a friendly intervention of King Edward. It will be retorted that Germany would support Austria against Russia, but in this case France would be forced by the Russo-French alliance to attack Germany."

"This would mean a general conflagration, which all are more interested to prevent than to hasten, and which will not be brought about for relatively insignificant cause, such as allowing Serbia to have a strip of land along the southern frontier of Montenegro and a small stretch of coast on the Adriatic."

No further development in the international situation is reported. According to a Vienna dispatch to-night, nothing is known of the statements circulated in Paris that Serbia has protested to Austria against the latter's military demonstrations.

NEW YORK TOO NOISY

Mrs. Corey Sure She Can Never Live There Again.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
New York, December 15.—Mrs. William Elmer Corey, formerly Mabel Williams, who kept her husband, the former head of the steel trust, cooling his heels at the French Line pier yesterday while she explained to reporters why she no longer could live in New York. The burden of complaint was that it was too noisy. She has cultivated the artistic temperament in France, and must have quiet.

"Why, even Paris is too noisy," she giggled. "I live away out in the suburbs. Oh, how I do love the country, and this city especially, but I never, never, can live here again. The noise drives me mad."

The American husband, she said, could also be improved. He is constantly thinking of business, she declared, and she is a French housewife. Well, let Mrs. Corey tell it: "The French husband so apporions his time that he gives half of it to his business and half to leisure—and his wife to his leisure."

MARTIN MAY LOSE  
HIS LEADERSHIP

Virginian Is Likely to Suffer "Reduction in Ranks."

WILSON'S CHOICE  
IS NOT YET KNOWN

President-Elect Will Have Early Conference at Trenton With Party Leaders, When Reorganization of Senate Will Be Discussed—Rumors Apparently Well Founded.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Washington, December 15.—Reports current here to-day indicate that before the end of the week it may be practically settled whether Thomas S. Martin of Virginia, is to remain Senate leader after the reorganization of that body in March, or whether he is to be displaced for Senator Gore or some one in the "radical" or "progressive" camp. Stories which were going around recently to the effect that Senator Martin was to be laid on the political shelf because of the fact that he does not represent the new order of things, and is not a Wilson favorite, and which then apparently lacked substantial foundation, have been revived this time with a show of authenticity. Coupled with those stories is the rumor that President-elect Wilson is to talk with a number of Senators at Trenton as soon as he gets home, among them Senators Gore, Martine, O'Gorman and others very close to him, with a view to discussing the Senate reorganization.

It has been rumored ever since Senator Martin became minority leader two years ago that in time he would be displaced for a younger man and for one more thoroughly identified with the national Democratic party. Little credence was placed in these stories until recently, when they were revived after the election of Governor Wilson.

With a Democratic administration at the White House, the Senate Democratic and all departments of the government under similar control, it is said to be the desire of President-elect Wilson to place in control of the Senate leadership a man with whom he may be in the closest touch politically and otherwise.

Those who believe that signs point to a change along the line indicated by that something definite may be forthcoming, say that Governor Whitcomb is likely to be named. There is no open break in the Senate, as such a situation might indicate, but considerable quiet discussion that a change is to come.

Just how Senator Martin would look upon such a situation is a reduction in rank is not known because of the fact that it is a matter which he does not care to discuss except with his close friends, but those who know say that it is almost certain to result. On the other hand, Senator Martin's friends will stick with him as long as there is a hope of retaining his present important position as the Democratic leader. Inside the Democratic ranks it is said that a split of the Martin and anti-Martin forces is imminent, but absolute facts are difficult to get.

P. H. McG.

WILSON NEARING HOME

Vessel Bearing President-Elect Will Reach New York This Morning.

On Board Steamship Bermudian, December 15.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Bermudian, which was 210 miles southeast of Scotland Lightship. The steamer is expected to reach New York early to-morrow morning.

Though encountering squally weather for a few hours after leaving Hamilton, Bermuda, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the steamer soon ran into smooth sea, and to-day the weather is perfect.

Both Mr. Wilson and his daughters took a brief turn at the wheel, and all the party are thoroughly enjoying the voyage back home, after a delightful visit of several weeks in Bermuda. The vessel is steaming at full speed, and a record run is anticipated.

As the Bermudian passed out of the shelter of the Hamilton harbor, she entered a rough sea, which kept the vessel rolling for several hours after the Bermudian reefs were passed. Later the sea became more calm.

The President-elect, however, experienced no inconvenience from the inclement weather. Instead of finding shelter "down below," he paced the decks vigorously and chatted with friends in the smoking room.

Although he says he enjoyed his vacation immensely, Mr. Wilson is glad to be on his way home. The Bermudian is expected to reach New York to-morrow morning.

SOLD "DE LUXE" BOOKS

New Three Men in Boston Most Answer

Boston, December 15.—Merbert S. Virtue, head of Virtue & Co., book publishers, and John B. Williams, a book agent, were placed under arrest here on a secret indictment in connection with the so-called "de luxe" book investigation by the grand jury. Both men are accused of being principals in the alleged swindle of Mrs. Williams, who sold Mrs. Rogers, of Beacon Street, who is said to have paid \$2,875 for alleged "de luxe" editions on November 23 last. Virtue, who is fifty-three years old, is charged with conspiracy to steal in three counts and with obtaining by false representations Mrs. Rogers' signature to a written instrument. The police say that the man sold Mrs. Williams a book for \$100,000, for which it is claimed she would later receive \$150,000 when the books were resold for her to a Chinese mandarin.

Williams surrendered voluntarily. Both men were released in \$5,000 bail each. The arrests to-day make the third in the case in Boston, Romeo W. Nathan, of Beaconmont, having been taken into custody several days ago.

Her Engagement Announced



MISS HELEN MILLER GOULD.

SENSATIONAL BRIEF  
FILED FOR DICKEY

WOMEN WILL HIKE  
TO STATE CAPITAL

Begin To-Day Two Weeks' Walk to Albany in Behalf of Suffrage.

New York, December 15.—"Votes for women, votes for women, votes for women! Albany, Albany! Sulzer!"

This is the slogan adopted to-day by the suffragettes, who to-morrow will begin a two weeks' walk to the State capital to deliver to Governor Sulzer in his inauguration day a message for the cause of woman suffrage.

About twenty-five women answered the call of the suffragette leaders to rally at ten headquarters of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association this afternoon and gave final answer as to whether they would undertake the 140-mile December pilgrimage. Each woman received a knapsack and a bread-roll staff and was advised to start with "light marching" equipment. The knapsack will be used for carrying suffragette literature to be distributed on the way, for in every town enroute a vigorous demonstration in favor of votes for women is planned.

Martial inspiration for the marchers will be furnished, it was said, by one of the members, who will carry a drum, while the pangs of hunger will be relieved by supplies of peanuts, sweet chocolate and sandwiches, to be carried in an automobile, which will also carry baggage and medical supplies.

To signify, however, that the spirit of the expedition is not militant, Mrs. Oliver Schutte, riding ahead in another automobile, will act as "peace scout," and by releasing doves will herald the approach of the pilgrims as they near each town.

Miss Rosalie Gardner Jones, a wealthy Long Island woman, will act as commander-in-chief of the expedition, and with at least six other women will march the entire distance. The message, which is scrawled on parchment, will be signed by suffragette leaders in the various towns.

The journey will be divided into stages averaging ten miles a day. The first stop will be Yonkers, where at noon to-morrow Miss Jessie Hardy Stubbs, of Chicago, one of the leaders, will speak in the public square. The day's journey will end at Irvington, where another meeting will be held. The journey as planned will bring the marchers to Albany on December 31.

CRIME WAVE IN ATLANTA

City Is Invasied by Band of Professional Pickpockets.

Atlanta, Ga., December 15.—One man shot and killed, one woman probably fatally attacked with a club, and the appearance of pickpockets, who made at least four unsuccessful attempts at robbery, marked the crime record of Atlanta last night and during the early hours this morning. Sing Kee, Chinese laundryman, about thirty-five years of age, was shot through the heart and killed in his place of business. He was killed by a negro short-body man discovered this morning. No motive for the crime has yet been established by the police. Kee had about \$500 on his person and in the cash drawer of the laundry, which was not molested.

In a struggle with a burglar, whom she discovered in her bedroom Mrs. Melville Harkin, fifty-five years old and a widow, was struck across the head with a club and probably fatally hurt. She was still unconscious in a local hospital to-night. After injuring the woman the burglar escaped without taking anything.

Two negroes were arrested just after they had picked the pockets of a man and a woman on the streets. The woman's purse was thrown away by the thief in a struggle. He had with the police, but a gold watch taken from the man by another negro was recovered.

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His Counsel Says Steward Was Treated Worse Than Was Dreyfus.

ALREADY SENT TO PRISON

Personal Appeal on Behalf of Convicted Man Will Be Made to Secretary Meyer.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Norfolk, Va., December 15.—Following the announcement yesterday of the court-martial verdict sentencing W. W. Dickey, chief commissary steward on the battleship Kansas, to five years' imprisonment at hard labor for "scandalous conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals," R. Randolph Hicks, counsel for Dickey, has filed a sensational brief. It is featured by the declaration that a falsely incriminating statement was extracted from the steward through duress, solitary confinement, and finally the threat of flogging.

Although Secretary of the Navy Meyer has ordered delay of final action on the sentence in order to hear Dickey's appeal from the verdict, and in face of habeas corpus proceedings that are pending in his behalf, the convicted steward has been sent on to Portsmouth, N. H., where he will serve the sentence. If it is sustained by Secretary Meyer.

At the order of the commander-in-chief of the fleet, he was taken away last night on the Merchants' and Miners' Line.

Supplementing information given as to the contents of his brief to the Secretary of the Navy, Attorney Hicks, in an interview to-day, branded Dickey's treatment as "outrageous oppression without precedent in modern civilization, save in the persecution of the Jews in Russia."

Mr. Hicks declared that Dickey had been treated worse than was the convicted spy, Alfred Dreyfus, who, when convicted and sentenced, he said upon false evidence, nevertheless knew what the charge against him was. "I say unhesitatingly," asserted Mr. Hicks, "that Dreyfus was not treated as badly as this man."

After reviewing the circumstances leading up to the arrest of the steward on a charge of "scandalous conduct," Hicks declared that for nearly two months Dickey was kept in solitary confinement and refused permission to employ counsel when there was not a scintilla of a charge against him.

Captain Marx, who ordered his confinement, and who was judge-advocate at the court-martial, testified in the trial that the steward was confined as a material witness for the investigation of alleged irregularities in the purchase of commissary stores were cited in the specifications, but no intimation was given, he said, of which of the statements he would be called upon to prove was false and which true.

Referring to events preceding the arrest of the steward on specifications alleging "scandalous conduct," Mr. Hicks declared that for nearly two months Dickey was kept in solitary confinement and refused permission to employ counsel when there was not a scintilla of a charge against him.

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MISS HELEN GOULD  
IS ENGAGED TO WED

She Will Become Wife of Finley J. Shepard.

ANNOUNCEMENT  
MADE BY BROTHER

Time and Place for Wedding Withheld for Present—Bride-to-Be Is Noted for Philanthropies to Which Her Life and Fortune Have Been Devoted.

Lakewood, N. J., December 15.—Announcement of the engagement of Miss Helen Miller Gould, of New York, to Finley J. Shepard, a prominent railroad man of St. Louis, was made this afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, here.

It was said that announcement of the time and place of the wedding would be withheld for the present, and this statement was confirmed upon inquiry at the residence of Miss Gould in New York.

Miss Gould made known his sister's engagement is a formal statement which read:

"Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Helen Miller Gould, to Mr. Finley J. Shepard, of St. Louis."

Pleased With Engagement.  
Asked whether he desired to say anything else concerning the engagement, Mr. Gould laughed and remarked that "there will be nothing more, except that this engagement is most pleasing to Mrs. Gould and myself."

Mr. Shepard has long been prominently identified with railroad and financial affairs in the West. He is at present connected to the president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, with headquarters in St. Louis.

Upon the death of her father, Jay Gould, in 1892, Helen Gould then twenty-four years old, inherited a fortune of about \$10,000,000. It has been estimated that by investment she has crested this fortune, and at the same time devoted fully half of her time to benefactions, which brought her into world prominence.

She began her benefactions during the Spanish-American war, when she gave time and several hundred thousands of dollars to the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, for which she received the thanks of Congress.

In 1898 she led a woman's movement for the unseating of Brigham H. Roberts, Congressman from Utah, as a demonstration against polygamy; later she became devoted to the interests of railroad employees, and to the United States through her generosity. One of the unique forms of her charity has been the personal receptions she has given to hundreds of city waifs and self-supporting women at her estate near Tarrytown, N. Y., which includes a great playground especially fitted up for these poor children. She has never been attracted by society.

Defends "Bachelor Maids."  
Only last July Miss Gould figured in a controversy with the Rev. Elmer F. Huffner, of Grand Junction, Colo., when he dealt severely with "bachelor maids" in a sermon, declaring spinsterhood should be isolated.

Miss Gould was quoted as replying that he did a great injustice to the bachelor maids, particularly those who devoted themselves to ideals for the advancement of civilization. As to her own case she said:

"If I had found a suitable helpmate I might have spent my money in a different way, and in a way which might not have done as much good as this has."

Since the death of her parents Miss Gould has been an intimate friend of Mrs. Russell Sage, who has been one of her advisers in business and philanthropy.

SAILORS LOST IN STORM

Ten Known to Be Drowned, and Number May Reach Forty-Six.

Port Arthur, Texas, December 15.—G. Sand, master of the Standard Oil barge No. 87, and the nine members of his crew, were drowned Thursday night in the gulf when a heavy storm tore the barge from its tow and turned it turtle.

The news of the loss of barge No. 87 was brought to Sabine to-day by the oil steamer Perfection, which sailed from Tampico, Mexico, on Wednesday with the barge in tow. The barge was loaded with oil.

The Impero sailed from Tampico the same day with the barge Hainaut, with cargoes of oil. The Impero did not respond to repeated wireless calls from the Perfection, whose officers expressed the belief that both ships went down with all hands. Captain Tucker, master, and a crew of twenty-two men manned the Impero, and on the barge were Captain Hinson and a crew of twelve.

MESSANGER CONFESSES

Tells How He Robbed Train With Aid of His Brother.

Hagerfield, Cal., December 15.—Marvin W. Hanby, the twenty-year-old express messenger, whose car on the Sunset Western train of the Santa Fe Railroad, was robbed of \$20,145 in gold near here last week, confessed to-day that he had robbed the safe with the aid of his sixteen-year-old brother, Melvin.

WITELAW REID  
DIES IN LONDON

Brief Illness Fatal to Ambassador to Great Britain.

HAD OCCUPIED  
POST SINCE 1905

Body Will Be Sent Home, and Interment Made in Sleepy Hollow—Wife and Daughter With Him When End Comes—King and Queen Express Grief.



WITELAW REID.

London, December 15.—Whitelaw Reid, the American ambassador to Great Britain since 1905, died at his London residence, Dorchester House, shortly after noon to-day from pulmonary oedema. The end was painless. Mrs. Reid and their daughter, Mrs. John Hubert Ward, were at the bedside.

The ambassador had been unconsciously since 9 o'clock in the morning, and at intervals during the previous twenty-four hours he had been slightly delirious as a result of the drugs administered to induce sleep.

Sir Thomas Barrow, physician to the King, who was called in last week after Mr. Reid's illness became acute, and his regular physician, Dr. William Hale White, issued the following bulletin as to the cause of death: "A fortnight ago, the American ambassador had a slight bronchial attack similar to others which he had suffered at considerable intervals. On Wednesday last, asthma supervened, and the asthmatic paroxysms became very severe, leading to extreme exhaustion."

Falls to Rally.  
"It was hoped that he might rally, as no incontinence symptoms had appeared. With difficulty the paroxysms of asthma were got under control, but Sunday morning the exhaustion became extreme, and he died from pulmonary oedema, at 12:10 P. M."

The Hon. John Hubert Ward, who with his wife, and been at Dorchester House, continued since the ambassador's condition became serious, notified the staff of the embassy when the patient began to sink, and when death came he sent word to the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace, the Queen Mother Alexandra, at Sandringham, and the officials at the court.

Almos immediately the King sent his equerry, Sir Harry Legge, to express the condolences of himself and the Queen. During the afternoon messages conveying the warmest sympathy were received from the Queen Mother Alexandra and other members of the royal family, and officials, members of the government and of the various embassies and legations, while many who had heard the news of the ambassador's death or who had seen the flags at half-mast on Dorchester House, called at the embassy.

A wireless message was also sent to Ogden Reid, son of the ambassador, who left New York yesterday in the hope of reaching his father's bedside before death.

The body will be sent home and probably will be interred in Sleepy Hollow, but the details will not be decided upon until some communication is received from Ogden Reid, and it is learned what action the British government may desire to take. Mrs. Reid hopes to sail on Saturday next should her son reach England in time to accompany her, but in all probability the government will place a warship at the disposal of the family for the transport of the body of the ambassador to the United States.

There doubtless will be a memorial service in one of the great cathedrals in London in addition to a service in one of the small chapels for the family. This being Sunday, nothing was done, but if Mrs. Reid has her way she will start home at the earliest possible moment.

Dates to New York Trip.  
While Mr. Reid's condition had been serious only since Thursday last and he had been confined to the house but for a fortnight, his illness really dates from his return from New York last February, after his visit there for the purpose of entertaining the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. On the voyage he contracted cold, to which he was very susceptible, and found great difficulty in shaking it off. When he did, he was for a time quite feeble.

His friends noticed a great change. Still he insisted upon going to the embassy every day and carrying on his heavy correspondence both there and at home.

However, Mr. Reid made a considerable recovery, and during the London season, Mrs. June and July, was active, and with Mrs. Reid gave the usual entertainments, for which they had made Dorchester House famous.

While there were not on such a large scale as some previous entertainments, the King Edward, Queen Alexandra and later King George and Queen